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influence which man has exerted upon the conditions of life in different parts of the earth.

In discussing a country or a state the usual form of presentation has been adopted; and the account ordinarily begins with the statement of the size, location and population of the country, a description of the "face of the country," then a statement of its resources and an account of its manufactures and agriculture. Religion, education, government and history are also included in the accounts of the more important countries.

The editors seem to have met successfully the difficult problem of proportion. The State of New York, for instance, is given four columns, Ohio three columns, Illinois three columns, United States twenty-one columns, Europe six columns and England four and one-half columns. New York City has five and one-half columns, Philadelphia three columns, and Chicago two columns. As the volume is written primarily for the American public, relatively more space is given to the American countries and cities than to European and other foreign sections and cities.

The publishers are to be congratulated upon the excellent typography and press-work, and they deserve the thanks of every one who may handle the book for having used light and strong paper. The volume of nearly twenty-one hundred pages can readily be handled with one hand. The weight of the volume, fortunately, does not consist of fuller's earth.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

University of Pennsylvania.

Hill, David J. *A History of European Diplomacy.* Vol. I, *The Struggle for Universal Empire.* Pp. xxiii, 481. Price, \$5.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

In the preface to the first volume of his notable undertaking Mr. Hill states that "A history of diplomacy properly includes not only an account of the progress of international intercourse, but an exposition of the motives by which it has been inspired and the results which it has accomplished. . . . The subject must include also a consideration of the genesis of the entire international system and of its progress toward the successive stages of its development." He also notes that "in a pre-eminent degree this form of history discloses the evolution of progressive ideals . . ."

This ideal purpose of presenting a clear and connected view of the development of the great principles of European diplomacy, is in itself attractive and, if fully realized, would have made the author's work a distinct contribution to historical knowledge. Unfortunately the present volume at least, falls far short of that ideal. Under the title of "The Struggle for Universal Empire," an excellent brief general history of the period from the time of the Roman Empire to the close of the fourteenth century is offered, but the promise of the preface is not fulfilled and the reader will search in vain for that careful discussion of changing diplomatic forms that he has been led to expect. Thus in the first fifty pages, devoted to the Roman world and the barbarian invasions, but seven pages are given to the topics which should have been treated at length,—the diplomatic relations of the period and the

usages of the barbarian kings. The remainder of this section consists of a *resumé* wholly unnecessary if Mr. Hill had taken for granted, as he should, the reader's general knowledge of political conditions and events. Again, in describing the revival of the empire in the west, forty pages of purely general narrative history are followed by two pages of brief, acute analysis of the "invisible empire" as a force perpetuating the moral unity of the old empire, and this analysis is introduced with the statement that "the full significance of the great movements which have been described is in danger of being lost in the multiplicity of details." In truth their significance is lost by this over emphasis on detail. In one chapter alone in this volume is the treatment properly proportioned,—in the third section of Chapter VII in which, under the title, "The Organization of Diplomacy in Italy," are stated the local conditions that made diplomatic intercourse between the states "take the place that the empire had left vacant." In this chapter narrative history is used only so far as is necessary to prove and illustrate the great principles underlying the birth of a new diplomacy in Italy.

The misfortune of the volume is, in short, that it lacks a true perspective. Purely narrative history, of no essential value to the work in itself, when given in such extreme detail beclouds the presentation really intended. If, however, the work be considered as merely a new general history, on the international side, it has many excellent features, being very well written, clear, accurate and even entertaining, while the source references at the end of each chapter, the lists of treaties, the maps, and a comprehensive index render it a valuable reference work. It is also possible that the present volume is considered by the author in the nature of an introduction to the real study he proposes to present in succeeding volumes,—for he apparently intends to expand his work to at least six volumes.. If this be true the preceding criticism may have to be modified when the entire work is under consideration, but even supposing it to be true, such an introductory volume was not called for by the plan of the work. Certainly this excellent, and in many respects novel plan of work must be treated with greater discrimination in the use and presentation of materials if the work, as a whole, is to attain the rank of a notable production.

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Kelley, Mrs. Florence. *Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation.* Pp. viii, 336. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

Mrs. Florence Kelley's book is the latest addition to the Citizen's Library, and contributes to it original material arranged with striking effect.

The substance of it has been drawn from her wide experiences as factory inspector, agent of the Department of Labor, secretary of the Consumers' League, member of the Illinois bar, but chiefly as a resident for thirteen years of social settlements in New York and Chicago. A career thus circumstanced in social work is unique, and when its records have been tabulated the resulting document is one of peculiar interest. It is an account of "the sadly incomplete process of freeing the conscience of the purchasing